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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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OCTOBER, 1916

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COMMERCIAL ENGRAVING CO.

THE Industrious Hen

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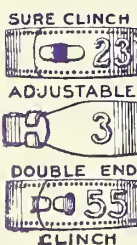
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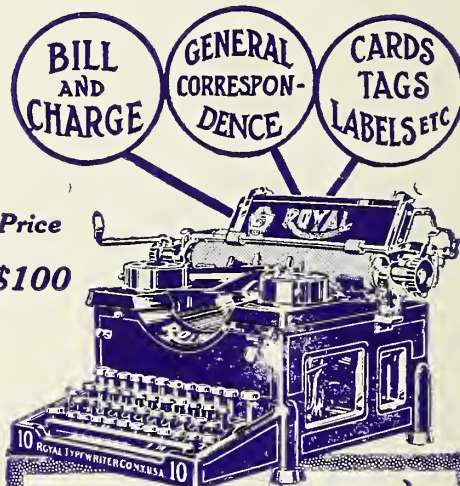
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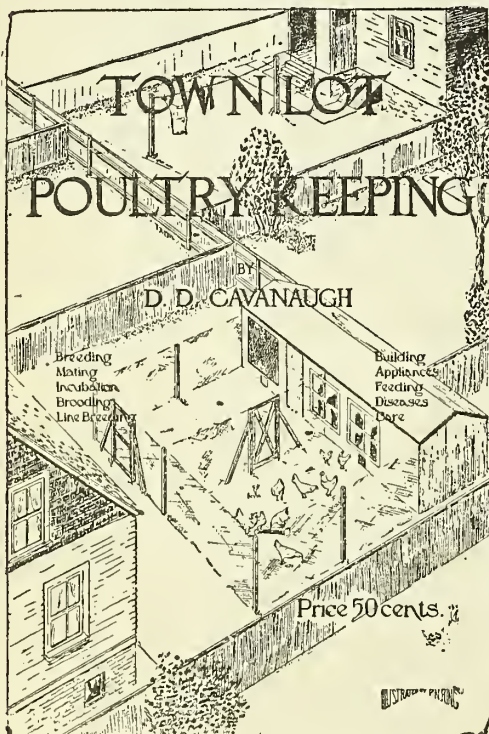
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOL. XIII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., OCTOBER, 1916

(Whole No. 138)

No. 5

PRODUCING WINTER EGGS

On Account of High Prices Paid During the Winter Months for Eggs, Everyone Should Try to Produce as Many Eggs at this Time as Possible. The Right Care, Feed and Attention Has a Great Deal to do With Producing Winter Eggs

By J. W. BEESON, A. M., L. L. D., President Meridian College, Meridian, Miss.



THE greatest profit from egg production comes from eggs when they are of the highest price. The price is generally the highest in winter, for it is the off season for the average hen, and eggs being scarce, the price is higher. The farmer and poultry man wants to study how to produce most eggs in the wintertime.

The first thing he must consider is the breed. In selecting a breed for winter layers one must select a large breed that has plenty of feathers to keep the hen warm. A small, nervous fowl like the Leghorn and those of that style is not the best for winter layers. The Woman's College poultry farm tested this out. We had Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons all housed alike in the same breeding house, different divisions, and found that when a cold snap came the Leghorns checked up in laying very considerably, while the larger breeds were effected very little if any by the cold weather. We found the Leghorns great layers but they laid most when eggs were cheaper. The Orpingtons proved to be the best winter layers and the Wyandottes and Reds next. A large chicken retains heat better, remains indoors better on bad days, is not so nervous and restless. We recommend Orpingtons for winter layers.

After the breed is selected there are yet many conditions to be met to get plenty of winter eggs. The fowls must be well housed in winter to get eggs. A chicken can roost in a tree all winter in the South and keep healthy but will rarely lay an egg if it does. The house should be made tight on north, east and west, also on south, except a border of three-foot poultry netting to form part of the southern wall reaching to about three feet of the floor. The first three feet should be boarded up tight on south to keep out wind. A curtain of domestic should cover the open wire netting on very cold or windy or rainy days to keep out rain and cold, to get eggs in winter. The fowls should have plenty of ventilation but no wind or drafts. A small crack near where chickens roost is dangerous to the health of the fowl and reduces egg production. The way some farmers in the South make fowl houses of slats left two or three inches apart is a mistake if they want healthy chickens and winter eggs. In summertime a dry shed without draft is a good roosting place. A tree is not a bad roost for summer but not for winter if eggs are wanted. Fowls should be shut in the house on stormy or rainy days winter or summer. They are not wise enough to protect themselves as they should be protected to get best results. In their native state chickens lay eggs only in spring and summer like all other wild birds do now. Man, by proper attention, has trained hens to winter laying. It is not natural. Supply spring conditions in winter and you will get winter eggs.

Another condition is plenty of green food. In spring the tender grass comes up and it helps supply the conditions for eggs naturally. Plant rye, oats, rape, turnips, lettuce, collards, etc., and give chickens all the green feed

they want and it supplies one thing that comes with spring and helps egg production.

Again, we notice that in spring the bugs and worms are plentiful and that kind of food is necessary for egg production. Supply this in the way of meat scraps, beef meal or, better still, ground green bone. Buy a bone cutter. You can get a small one cheap. Grind up all your bones for the chickens. Give them all of this kind of food they will eat. Feed a balanced ration, a laying ration. Avoid an excess of corn or corn meal. It is more for fattening than for laying. There must be plenty of bulky food. Wheat bran and shorts and about ten per cent cottonseed meal makes a good dry mash to keep before the chickens. Feed a mixed grain of wheat, oats, some cracked corn, a little sunflower seed. Scatter it in deep litter or straw or leaves, either in a house or in a sunny, warm place. Make them work. A lazy chicken will not lay much. A poor chicken won't lay, nor will one lay much that is too fat.

Much depends upon a good winter laying strain. By selection and training and supplying conditions, one can develop a winter laying strain. Get a start from the best winter layers you can find. Then set eggs from the best individual winter layers. Keep up this selection and you will get winter eggs if conditions are met. This college has been managing its poultry farm scientifically for several years and has some fine winter layers and can recommend the above methods and will be glad to help anyone get a start in winter layers. They are the chickens that pay best. We sold out our Leghorns at a sacrifice because we found Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Reds more profitable.

Another important condition for getting winter eggs is to have the pullets hatched off early. Get them to laying by October, you can't do this if they are hatched late. We begin in December and January to hatch our pullets for winter layers. To hatch many pullets early, one needs incubators to do it, because few hens will set this time of year. Set all the hens you can in winter, but that will be too few. You can soon pay for a good incubator by hatching eggs that you could not hatch for lack of a setting hen. Do not risk a cheap incubator. They are the dearest in the end.

Another suggestion is that you have your hens moult early. That is another argument in favor of early hatching. The early hatched pullets moult first. There is a way of making your hens moult early. Shut them in a lot where they can get no grain, nothing at all to eat unless it is a little grass. Give them plenty of water, but starve them for ten days. They can live without food that long, though a little grass would not hurt. Then begin to feed abundantly a fattening food, all they will eat, with meat scraps and a variety of food, and the feathers will soon begin to fall. The wing and tail feathers could be pulled out as soon as they seem dead. We tried forced moulting on one pen and let the other by it run the natural

way and we hastened moulting a month or more. Hens lay forty per cent less eggs the second year than the first year. Pullets are better layers, but eggs from hens hatch stronger and healthier chicks and one can raise them much easier. Keep your pullets for eggs for market and the hens for eggs for hatching.

Any questions will be answered by the Woman's College poultry farm on any phase of poultry raising if a stamp is enclosed for reply. It is our desire to help extend the poultry industry, as it is one of the greatest sources of income of our country and certainly the most universal.

WATER AS A FACTOR IN EGG PRODUCTION.

Some Results from Experiments with Water.—Leading Pens of Five Hens Passed the 1,000-Mark in Ten Months.—Five Highest Hens All Above 200 Eggs Each.—All Hens in Contest Have Averaged Over Twelve Dozen Eggs in Ten Months.

A NUMBER of pens which had been furnished water at all times were given water only once each day, all they would drink, then the water removed. The results were that the egg yield was reduced fifty per cent. This reduction was the same in the different varieties. A pen of sixty White Leghorns composed of old and young, consumed two and one-half gallons of water daily during the warm weather. This would indicate that the average farm flock of 100 to 120 birds should be furnished at least five gallons of water per day. Laying hens frequently consume eight ounces of water daily. This means one gallon daily to sixteen hens.

From the hen's viewpoint, water is worth just as much as feed, for she can't make an egg with either one alone. Therefore, the man who furnishes high priced feed but neglects the water supply is making a great mistake and will have to be content with a limited egg yield. At present prices and weather conditions, hens consume about six gallons of water to each dollar's worth of feed. Therefore, if the feed is worth one dollar to the hen, the water is also worth one dollar. The value of water to the hen is shown by the many uses to which it is placed:

First—Water is used to soften the food ready for digestion.

Second—Water in the form of blood acts as a common carrier and carries the nourishing parts of the food from the digestive organs to the tissues where needed and carries worn-out or exhausted tissues to the different organs to be eliminated from the body.

Third—Water is important as a factor in egg production, as it enters into the composition of the egg as well as the hen's body, the egg being about seventy-five per cent water.

Fourth—Water is important in equalizing the temperature of the hen's body, which is done in two ways. First, cold water lowers the body temperature, while warm water holds the temperature high. For this reason, we give hens cold water in summer and warm water in winter. The second method of cooling is by evaporation, which is a cooling process. The temperature of the human system is reduced by the evaporation of sweat from the surface of the body, but with the fowl, the evaporation takes place principally through the breathing organs, which accounts for the hen holding her mouth open and breathing rapidly on a hot day.

Observations of experiments conducted at this station lead us to believe that the first three uses of water are very much the same at all times and that the wide range in the daily consumption of water is influenced by conditions of the weather. The two lessons which stand out prominently as a result of experiments are:

First—Water is just as important as feed.

Second—Once or twice each day is not often enough to supply the water.

The honors for pen records for the month of August were won principally by White Leghorns, the Oregons tying for fourth place. All hens in the five highest places averaged more than twenty eggs each in August. The pens holding the five highest places are as follows:



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NEW YORK PALACE SHOW DEC. 1915 OWNED BY
LEWIS P. DOERHOEFER ANCHORAGE, KY.

Pen.	Eggs.
40. Single Comb White Leghorns, California	119
8. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	114
24. Single Comb White Leghorns, England	109
12. Single Comb White Leghorns, Oregon	106
20. Single Comb White Leghorns, Wisconsin	106
102. Oregons, Oregon	106
27. Single Comb White Leghorns, New York	103

The hens holding the five highest places for the ten months have each laid more than 200 eggs during that time. They are as follows:

Hen.	Pen.	Eggs.
3.	25. Single Comb White Leghorn, Washington	232
2.	25. Single Comb White Leghorn, Washington	223
1.	69. Barred Rock, Missouri	222
5.	18. Single Comb White Leghorn, Kentucky	219
4.	75. White Rock, Washington	219
1.	17. Single Comb White Leghorn, Texas	218
1.	38. Single Comb White Leghorn, Missouri	218

The pens holding the highest records for the ten months are divided among the Barred Rocks and White Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Oregons. Their records are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
69. Barred Rocks, Missouri	1,019
25. Single Comb White Leghorns, Washington	990
102. Oregons, Oregon	979
17. Single Comb White Leghorns, Texas	957
8. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	947
59. Rose Comb Reds, Missouri	942
11. Single Comb White Leghorns, Kansas	929
75. White Rocks, Washington	928
27. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	927
24. Single Comb White Leghorns, England	918

The total number of eggs laid during the month was 7,184, and the cup for highest record in August was won by pen 40, Single Comb White Leghorns, California, which laid 119 eggs.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct report of the fifth Missouri National Egg Laying Contest for the month of August, 1916.

C. T. PATTERSON, Director.

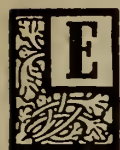
Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

Mountain Grove, Mo.

EFFICIENCY, AND WHAT IT MEANS TO THE POULTRYMAN.

By Practicing the Advice Given Below, Any Poultry Raiser Should Realize Greater Profits from the Flock at the End of the Year.—There is No Reason Why Poultry Raisers as a Whole Should Not be as Successful and Make as Much Profit as in Any Other Occupation.

By J. H. Petherbridge, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.



EFFICIENCY, conservation, the elimination of waste, the utilization of by-products, from topics of interest only to the student of political and social economy, have grown in a few years to questions of overshadowing importance to every citizen and every industry—so overshadowing that they have thrown into eclipse several of hitherto leading politicians who regarded their appearance in the political sky as but a passing cloud. Today, the reduction of the cost of raw material, equipment and power and the increasing of the demand and selling price of the finished product, is not only the aim but the necessity of every manufacturing plant. And it should be the endeavor of every poultry yard and farm management.

Unfortunately, most poultrymen and many farmers still continue to do business on a hit and miss basis that leaves them guessing at the close of each producing season whether they have made or lost money. Leaving out of consideration the man engaged in diversified farming, let us briefly review our proposition as it applies to the poultryman. I say "briefly" because "the reduction of the cost of raw material, equipment and power" and the selling end of the business, are severally important enough topics to cover many pages, so I shall make no attempt to "cover," but simply offer some outlines for the individual poultryman to fill in as it hits his particular case. Let us assume that the "raw material" of the poultry plant is the feed necessary to produce the finished product of egg, market poultry, breeding and exhibition stock.

How can the cost of feed be reduced?

Not by raising your own grain, save in very exceptional cases. If the market price of wheat is one dollar per bushel and you can grow it for fifty cents, you don't save fifty cents per bushel in feeding your own grain, for the amount you save in outlay is offset by what you sacrifice in income. And this holds good as regards everything you produce to sell; the cost to you of the eggs you eat for breakfast and the chicken that is served on the dinner table, is not the producing cost but its market value.

But you should grow, cure and store all the green food your fowls will need during the shut-in months. Even the poultryman who has only land enough for a family vegetable garden in addition to the range or yards required by his birds, can by forethought and intensive cultivation, grow all the "greens" necessary.

We find many poultrymen, recognizing the value of deep and clean litter in their scratching sheds, make considerable outlay for baled hay and straw. Cut this cost by saving the lawn grass clippings and gathering and storing the autumn leaves and the chaff and sweepings of the hayloft; these are unsalable products and their cost to you is represented by the labor involved.

You can reduce the cost of feed by buying in quantities at the time of year there is the least demand for the product. I am informed that it is possible to buy distillers' feeds and gluten at a material saving in May and June and that wheat bran touches the lowest price in June and July. I infer that there is a time of the year in which all the whole or ground grains can be purchased for less than at the season of greatest demand.

But I hear you say, "I have neither the capital nor the storage capacity to buy in ton or carload lots." Then form a pool with your neighbors. A druggist friend of mine finds that a single dozen of a certain remedy is ample stock for him to carry, but he would like to realize the added profit afforded by buying a gross lot; so he orders the gross and gets six or more of his friends in the business to take eleven dozen off his hands. In a farming

section of Pennsylvania, not a hundred miles from Philadelphia, most every farmer raises mushrooms; but only one farmer buys spawn to supply all. Community cooperation in both buying and selling is today not a fad or a fancy but a fact with progressive poultrymen and farmers. But, and there are along this line many insistent "buts," we will not have space to "but" you, don't make the mistake of attempting to reduce the cost of feed by buying for bulk or buying cheap, because of the quality. An inferior product is never cheap at any price. A high grade feeding material, rich in digestible nutrients is cheaper in the end than one given weight and bulk by indigestible and worthless hulls and trash.

Reduction in Cost of Equipment.

Assuming that equipment in the poultry industry represents houses, coops, incubators, brooders and feeding devices, we must keep in mind that idle machinery brings in no income. Any investment in equipment over and above what is actually required and can be kept in use is a drain on profits. Poultry journals contain many interesting and frequently illustrated articles, accompanied with detailed working directions of home-built houses and home-made equipment, but unless one has a natural aptitude and some training in the use of tools and has no other profitable employment for his time, we don't believe you can reduce cost of equipment by the non-employment of good mechanics. There is no economy in spending a day, illy spared from other duties and opportunities, in building a wooden grain or mash hopper that may or may not clog and never can be properly cleaned, when you can purchase one made by experts out of galvanized iron for less than a laborer's pay for a day. When the "keeping of poultry" becomes a truly business proposition with assured financial rewards the proprietor's time will become so valuable that he will realize that he cannot afford to do himself many things he now has an idea he is saving money in attempting.

Reduction in the Cost of Power.

Power in a poultry plant, save on "million-egg farms" is represented by labor. The cost of labor is largely interdependent upon arrangement and equipment. In the planning of houses and yards and range, in the buying of all equipment, the most vital question to demand a satisfactory answer is, "Will it further reduce labor and save my time?" We believe the most profitable poultry plants in the country are the one-man plants, and that man the owner. But if your business is of such magnitude that the employment of help is a necessity, you must not calculate its cost on the basis of the payroll.

The cost of labor is measured by its accomplishment or lack of efficiency. In one case it spells profit, in the other means expense. Not infrequently you can cut the cost of labor by employing a \$75 a month poultryman in lieu of a \$1.50 a day laborer. But not always, by any means; it largely depends upon your attitude, whether you are simply an owner or likewise a superintendent.

Increasing the Demand and Selling Price of the Finished Product.

As regards eggs and market poultry, get as near the ultimate consumer as you can and consider his interests as in line with your own. The more hands the poultry and eggs passes through the less price the producer receives and the more the consumer pays. For the capital invested the successful fancier and breeder of exhibition and breeding stock gets far greater returns than the average poultryman who depends upon the market for his profits. Why? Because the fancier has to get into personal touch with his customer; because he must establish a reputation of "knowing how" and "doing right" and doing it a little better than his competitor; because he must advertise and keep on advertising.

Any pointers in these, Mr. Market Poultrymen, for you as to "how to increase the demand and selling price of your finished product?" Yes, I know I should have made my "pointers" more pointed and planted more of them, before quitting the job, but I hope I have given you a thought or two, as the roadside signboard did to the traveler who climbed the pole in the gathering dusk to learn his whereabouts and read by the light of his sputtering match, "Fresh Paint!"



Second Pullet, Kentucky State Fair, 1915.

Glory Anna Poultry Yards (Geo. E. Schulz, Prop.), 550 S. Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., have won on S. C. White Leghorns at the Kentucky State Fair for the past four years. The cut above shows his second pullet at this show in 1915. He also won first cockerel and first pullet at the recent Kentucky State Fair Poultry Show. If you are in the market for high class show birds or a cockerel to head your breeding pen, write them and mention this paper.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

The Breeder Who Starts in the Poultry Business in a Small Way and Gets His Experience as His Business Grows is Usually the Breeder Who Makes the Greatest Success.—Do Not Expect to Get Rich in the Poultry Business the First Year Without Any Experience.—This is Impossible.

By Mrs. Thos. Hayden, Owensboro, Ky.

All knowledge is gained by observation, reflection and experience and as a knowledge of the business is absolutely necessary to continued success, I would suggest that a person desiring to take up poultry should begin in a modest manner with a small flock, and as experience is gained to add gradually to the number. If it is found to be a pleasant and money-making occupation—in other words, I would say “go slow.” Be willing to start from the ground and gradually work up. The one that starts at the top generally strikes the ground with a thud and puts him out of business.

It has been tried out time and again that no amount of capital invested in modern equipment together with best stock to be obtained will alone make a success of poultry culture. Various things besides inclination and capital must be considered. Conditions contribute largely to the degree of success that is met in poultry culture. By this I mean location, climate and character of soil and general surroundings. So I say again that to obtain a measure of success in poultry culture one must familiarize themselves with the requirements of the occupation and to do this he must start at the bottom.

If you were to apply to some extensive manufacturing concern or to some great department store for a position as head of one of the departments, the first question asked would be, “What experience have you had and how long

have you been engaged in this line of business?” The success of your application would depend entirely upon your answer to this important question. It is just as necessary that you ask yourself this question before you attempt the raising of poultry upon an extended scale. If you have no experience and are possessed of no practical knowledge of the business and if you have no confidence in yourself, begin at the bottom and get the knowledge and experience required. Without this, you are no more equipped to operate an extensive poultry plant than by not being a mechanic. Are you prepared to run a machine shop?

I do not wish to discourage anyone from entering this pleasant field of employment or to make those who have already taken up this vocation imagine they have a more difficult task than it is, but I would not have anyone to think poultry culture is an easy way to make money. Nearly all the successful poultry breeders of the present day began in a small way, gradually advancing to the prominence they occupy today. Could we know the stories of their success we should learn of many a hard struggle during their early years in poultry culture. Many a time have they been discouraged in their efforts to solve the problems that come to them, and in their efforts to overcome the obstacles that presented themselves from time to time. But they conquered them, one by one, and today stand upon the summit of success. We cannot conceive of the time, the energy, the study, the work, it has taken to arrive at such a stage of success in poultry culture, nor can we understand that the way has been marked by series of disappointments and much discouragement. We read the glowing accounts of these plants and of the splendid return they bring their owners and it appears simple and easy. We become dissatisfied with our occupation and when the “hen fever” comes it comes with a vengeance and for a time all other occupations are forgotten. We can see the newly hatched chicks start at one end of our brooder house and in ten weeks come out the other end the finished product and the dollars rolling into our bank account!

It is an alluring picture; and it is not strange people lose their heads over it and allow their imagination and enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment. This picture is drawn for a purpose. It is true to life and its object is to warn the enthusiastic person without any knowledge of poultry craft, that as a rule he entirely overlooks the distance between the start and the plant he has allowed to which his imagination has carried him. In the interval there are years of toil and study and careful attention to details together with annoyances and disappointments to overcome, all of which contribute to the final success of the poultryman. Many a person under the charm of the desire to be where the experienced poultryman stands, but without his efficiency, has gone into the poultry business only to make a failure to give up in disgust after a loss of time and money and to condemn the vocation as a snare and delusion, and thereby he has prevented some other person from entering the field who is endowed with these qualities that would insure success. If he who failed had started in a modest manner and by study, care and application learned the business, the result would have been different. So give close attention to details and study the poultry business proposition, for in poultry, like every other business or profession, you will get out of it just what you put in it, and if you like it and are patient and careful and are willing to start at the bottom and learn the business as you go along, sooner or later success will crown your efforts. Remember that raising of poultry is business in all that the term implies, and it demands the same thought, care and attention that any other business requires. Remember also, efficiency is the foundation of success.

CORNISH IN THE BLUEGRASS STATE.

By Frank R. Willis, Louisville, Ky.

MAY the Lord bless your soul, sonny, if you have never been in Kentucky, you have missed the early heaven, the garden spot of the New World. Kentucky, the home of more clean-cut fanciers of animals and fowls than any State in the world; the largest prices ever paid for fast horses; the largest acreage of blue grass pasturage; the finest dairy and breeding cattle, swine and sheep, saddle and harness horses, is right here in old Kentucky.

You have not heard much I suppose about Kentucky as

a Cornish plant. Have you? Well, let me tell you a thing or two. At the Kentucky State Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky., along with every other known breeds, there is one of the finest flocks of White Cornish one would care to see, from that station. The cockerels are farmed out free to the farmers to cross on their flocks. The demand for Cornish cocks and cockerels is greater than for any other breed. At the Kentucky State Fair, just closed, there were eighty-six Cornish on exhibition, the first prize bird weighing fourteen pounds, and being the top weight bird in the show of 1,800 entries. The entire entry was keen and each bird was of rare color and type.

The State is blessed in many ways for raising good fowls. The wealth of blue grass growing often to two feet long, falls over in the winter and nourishes a young undergrowth, and with a scratch from Biddy she can have her tender green food at will. The large amount of grain, especially corn and wheat, the mild winter, the many streams and lime springs that fill the entire State, make a heaven for the rambling spirit of the Cornish fowls. Did you know we have Cornish males, white and dark, weighing thirteen and fourteen pounds, and hens eight to nine and one-half pounds on the large ranges, that never see a hen house or a very little food except what they gather in their rambles. The first prize pullet at the State fair, also second prize one, are tree roosters and will spend their winter nights in a tree and lay their eggs in a hay or corn stack. If they have not the stamina to stand the rough and rugged life they must give way for the ones that can.

Every Cornish breeder in the State has used the system of farming out his surplus cockerels free to his neighbors. This method, I find, is the best to show the Cornish at his actual worth. It only takes one season to note the difference in the flocks. The weight of the young at three and four months over the common flock will soon convince anyone that the Cornish is the fowl for him. A great many Dark Cornish cocks are used here for crosses on the Pit Games for breeding up the run-down strains. They are called the Round Heads, and where the straight Aseel Cornish is used their fighting ability is remarkably improved for endurance and strength.

I heard, or read, that the Cornish have no very rich fanciers. We may not have those that will spend large sums of money for their advancement, but the Cornish is on the ranches of several millionaires here in Kentucky, and serves on the table when chicken is on the bill of fare. I was fortunate enough to sell in June ten March hatched cockerels at one dollar each and twenty-five April hatched pullets and cockerels at seventy-five cents each for a dinner given by a millionaire. Their reputation is established as equal to turkey and their market price is the same. However, there have been no efforts to acquire only a private and select trade to cater to. Kentucky has fifteen members in the Cornish club and, by golly, they are every one a booster.

EDGEComb TEST FARM POULTRY WORK.

Annual Summary of Poultry Work for the Year Ending June 8, 1916.

By B. F. KAUPP, Poultry Investigator and Pathologist, North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

THE poultry work at the Edgecomb Test Farm has been conducted for a threefold purpose: First, for the purpose of determining what profit could be made from hens under farm conditions; second, to conduct experiments for the purpose of determining the best methods of handling the setting hen and her brood, and methods of feeding which would be practical for the farms of the eastern North Carolina; and, third, to demonstrate the proper method of housing and caring for the farm flock.

The birds consisted of White Plymouth Rocks. The combination setting and brooding coops were used in which to set the hens and in which they brooded their young. For the adult birds there was used a house fourteen by twenty feet with concrete floor and both ends and the back tight with shingle roof and an open front. The open front was covered with a wire netting. The birds were allowed the run of the farm and received oats as the only grain feed. A dry mash was fed from a dry mash hopper. This mash consisted of equal parts peanut meal and wheat middlings. The young birds were fed equal parts corn meal, peanut meal and ground oats. This mash was mixed with buttermilk and was fed to them five times a day.

Peanut meal in these tests has proven excellent as a feed.

On this farm diversified farming is practiced. Corn, wheat, oats, rape, clover and peanuts are grown. The birds are thus enabled to pick up much waste grain, green feed, bugs and worms. Practically all the waste grain about the stable is also utilized.

The year extended from June 8, 1915, to June 8, 1916. The average price obtained for eggs at Rocky Mount, the nearest local market, was 26 cents per dozen. The average number of hens for the year was forty-six.

The fowls consumed 1.057 pounds of feed consisting of oats and the dry mash as well as the chick feed and including the buttermilk. Twenty-four gallons of buttermilk were used which cost ten cents per gallon. The total cost of the feed was \$23.16.

There were produced during the year 3,453 eggs or 287 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen. Each cost less than 8.8 cents since the above feed consumed includes that given to the young chicks and chicks on range. Each hen laid on an average 76.73 eggs.

The debit side of the expense sheet shows the total cost of feed, value of poultry on hand, interest on investment at six per cent, cost of labor and other expenses, to be \$107.01 and the credit side which includes value of eggs, value of poultry on hand, value of poultry sold and used, value of manure and other receipts to be \$189.26, or a net profit on the entire flock of \$82.25, or a profit per hen of \$1.78.

The average price paid for oats was \$2.00 per hundred; peanut meal \$1.50 per hundred, wheat middlings \$1.47 per hundred and ground oats \$2.65 per hundred.

WHY BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE POPULAR IN THE SOUTH.

Select This Breed if You Want Both Pleasure and Profit.

—As Layers and for Table Purposes They are Unexcelled.—Their Rich Golden Buff Color Attracts the Eye of the Real Fancier.

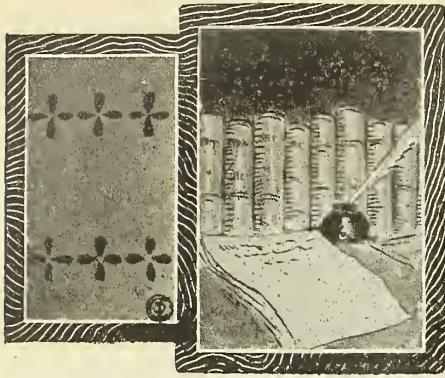
By T. J. GOODLETT, Greenville, S. C.

FOR some time I have been intending to write a few words about why I breed Buff Plymouth Rocks, and give some of my experience in breeding fancy poultry. I ventured into the breeding of fancy poultry some eight or ten years ago, and in this length of time have bred six or eight different varieties, at times trying two and three different varieties at the same time, penned off in yards side by side, giving them all the same care and attention. I have never found in my estimation any that excel the grand old Buff Plymouth Rocks.

When I first started to raising standard poultry, I bred some of the most popular varieties in the Asiatic, American and Mediterranean classes and today I would not discard my Buff Plymouth Rocks for any of the other varieties I have ever bred, as I find that the demand for good Buff Plymouth Rocks is growing by leaps and bounds through the whole South, and any poultry fancier who wants to breed one of the best utility and fancy breeds of poultry, for both pleasure and profit, can make no mistake in selecting Buff Plymouth Rocks, and had better fall in line and breed a variety which will find a ready and growing demand for all the stock you can raise, and all the egg orders you can fill, as there has been quite a change come over the South in the last few years for the betterment of the fancy poultry industry. We are waking up to see the money in the future of the fancy poultry breeding throughout this Southland of ours.

As I see it, the coming season will be a most prosperous one for the Southern fancier. The demand for exhibition males and females as well as good breeders is going to be heavy. I am already receiving inquiries for exhibition Buff Plymouth Rocks to be shown at the early fall fairs and shows. If you select this grand breed, which everyone admires, when they look upon that golden buff color, which looks like one of Uncle Sam's twenty-dollar gold pieces, they are the talk of the show rooms and are beauties to look upon roving over the lawns.

Their fancy or utility qualities are excelled by none, and they are growing to be one of the most popular breeds in the South. If you will give your Buff Plymouth Rocks care and attention you will be sure to find your egg basket always full of large, brown eggs when they are commanding the highest prices of the year, as I find them to be exceptionally good layers and bear confinement well.



Boys and Girls Poultry Club Work in the South.

SINCE the work of establishing boys' and girls' poultry clubs in the South started by the government a few years ago, great progress has been made and results are easily noticeable now, especially in Kentucky. At the recent Hopkinsville fair, held in September, there were 257 White Wyandottes exhibited and 160 of this number were shown by the poultry club boys and girls of Christian county which we think was an excellent showing and really proves to the Southern people what the work which the government is doing means to the future of the poultry industry in the South. They should have the co-operation of everyone throughout the South.

The work in this State is in charge of Arthur S. Chapin, who has organized about twelve clubs in the different counties and the work he is doing is of the best. The showing his club boys and girls made at Hopkinsville last month certainly speaks well for his ability as a worker and organizer in promoting this great work.

Still greater results can be secured by better co-operation from the breeders and fanciers throughout the State, and we hope that at the end of the coming year we will be able to have larger clubs and more of them.

From all we can learn, other States in the South are making just as good showing as Kentucky. The real work is not so noticeable just at this time, but think what it will mean in the future. It creates an interest and more demand for purebred birds, and starts the boys and girls breeding poultry, and the majority when grown will be good breeders and fanciers with the proper training and knowledge that will help them to be successful and progressive.

Do not Dispose of Birds Because of Present High Cost of Feed.

WE want to impress upon all Southern poultry raisers at this particular time the mistake they will make if they sell off their laying hens on account of the present high cost of feed. It is true that feed is higher at this time than it has been for many years, but when you stop and consider the present price of eggs and market poultry you will readily see that the poultry raiser has a better chance to make a greater profit than in any previous year. The chances are that feed will drop in a short time as the grain crop all over the United States is the best we have had and as soon as this crop is placed

on the market it is bound to lower the price of poultry feed.

On the other hand, we do not see where the price of eggs or poultry can drop very much as other live stock such as hogs, cattle and sheep have not been as high as they are now in twenty years. People are bound to substitute eggs and poultry meat for beef, pork and mutton. When we reason all these things out and look back over the past, the future for the poultry raiser was never brighter than at the present time, and this is the reason we want to impress upon every poultry raiser in the South not to sell off all surplus stock just because feed is a little higher than it has been in years past.

Instead of selling off surplus layers, I would really advise increasing the size of your plant and trying to raise all the youngsters you possibly can during the coming year. It does not matter whether you are running an egg farm or raising high class purebred birds for breeding and exhibition purposes, do not try to cut down expenses by decreasing the size of your flock. There will be a demand in the South greater than has ever been known for both stock and eggs during the coming season, so be prepared to take care of this increased business.

Some people may wonder why we make these statements, but when you consider the prosperity the South is enjoying now, business is bound to be good for the poultry raisers. Do not sell off your surplus layers or breeders for the chances are the price of feed will drop and not much chance for eggs and birds to drop. If such a thing should happen and you are in the business and can supply the demand, you can see the great profit you would reap.

Poultry Show at Kentucky State Fair Great Success.

THE poultry show at the recent Kentucky State Fair was a great success. It was not only larger than any past year but the quality of the birds was better. We are glad to see the growth of this show as well as other Southern shows each year, which shows that the poultry industry is growing rapidly in this section. We learn that the poultry exhibits at both Nashville and Memphis were great successes, and attracted exhibitors from almost every Southern State, as well as from the North and West.

At the Kentucky State Fair we found large and good classes of Campines, Cornish, Minorcas and other varieties that in the past have been comparatively small. The largest class was the Single Comb White

Leghorns with something like 250 birds, followed by the Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Dark Cornish, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, etc. The poultry building was not large enough to accommodate all of the entries, and the management was compelled to coop the turkeys and waterfowl outside in a tent. The State should by all means give the poultry people a new building as the present one will not accommodate the increased entries any longer. It is possible that we may be able to get a new building in the near future, and especially if we will get together and work to this end.

Much credit is due A. W. Haller, the superintendent, and his two assistants, W. B. Jenkins and W. B. Buford, for we have never seen a better cooped or managed show in the history of this fair. It was a good show and a great success. We hope to see it grow year after year until it will be known the country over as the greatest fall poultry show.

A Winter Course of Study.

Every local poultry association can greatly increase its efficiency by inaugurating a course of poultry study during the winter months. This plan is carried out each year by a number of associations and in addition to having a prearranged set of topics for study and discussion, other literary and amusement features are added so that the poultry bunch in the locality have a most enjoyable evening every week or two during the winter months. There are plenty of topics that can be made most interesting and instructive that will prove highly beneficial. The secretary of the American Poultry Association is ready at all times to lend his aid in making out programs.

Resigns an Important Work.

Mr. Grant M. Curtis, chairman of the important work of the Standing Standard Committee, has on the account of his health and upon the advice of his physician, resigned, to become effective at once. Mr. E. E. Richards, president of the association, will succeed Mr. Curtis as chairman and has appointed H. A. Nourse as a member of the committee.

This committee has to do with the publication of the Market Poultry and Egg Standard, and the two new breed books to be devoted to the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Members of the association will be pleased to learn that Mr. Curtis is making a splendid recovery from his severe illness and is able to be at his office a part of each day.



Under this heading "Pick Ups Here and There," we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

Determining Sex of Day-Old Chicks.

WITH the rapidly growing day-old chick industry the question of sex determination naturally arises. Many buyers would like to order all pullets, all cockerels or a given number of each, and would be glad to pay an additional price for this assurance.

The sex of Barred Plymouth Rock chicks can be told with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The pullet has a dark, willow-colored beak, sometimes streaked with black. It is of finer bone than the cockerel and the legs are dark and smoky colored. The cockerel has bright yellow legs and beak and usually a coarse head and prominent eye. The cockerel is a gray or slate color while the pullet is darker. The white tip of the wings and spot on top of head are more noticeable on the pullet, due to the contrast with the deeper black. This means can only be used to denote the sex the first couple of days. After this time they all take on the one characteristic blue color, the beak and legs of the pullet fade out to yellow.

Similar methods can be employed with all parti-colored breeds. With solid colored birds the best means of determining sex is the prominent cockerel.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Grit for Shells.

No grits no shells, no shells no eggs! Feed plenty of them. The digestive apparatus of a chicken demands grits. This month many of your pullets will begin laying, if they have the right kind of care. The feeding is the big element in governing the egg yield. Proper attention should be given to the lime foods, meat scrap and a good balanced ration of grains.

Watch your table scraps. Often they furnish a large part of the upkeep of the family flock. They need sorting. Most foods containing acids, such as citrus fruits, sauces, etc., serve only to clutter up the yard, and are better in the garbage pail than in the chicken feed. Old and musty things are worse than useless. They are harmful.—Poultry Item.

Look to the Perches.

If there is anything in the poultry house that requires careful attention it is the perches or roosts. On these the hens spend about half of their time. The instinct of self-preservation prompts fowls to perch on the highest point when settling down for the night. They naturally wish to be above danger from below. For this reason the perches in a fowl house

should all be on the same level, otherwise crowding will take place every night, with disastrous results.

The perches should be low, not alone because fowls are apt to injure themselves when flying down from high roosts, but because low perches permit of better ventilation. The most impure air in a poultry house is near the roof. The lower air is purer, more plentiful and more health giving than that at the top of the house. Two to three feet above the floor is quite high enough to place the roosts for the convenience of most fowls.

Perches should be built so that they do not really touch the walls of the house at any place. When they do so it is much easier for the lice to thrive. The fewer cracks and crevices where-in lice can find a lodging place, the better. Perches should be movable in order that they may be taken out of the house and periodically cleaned.—Poultry Record.

Foundation Stock.

If you are a beginner, a pen of mature birds will be a good investment. As foundation stock for future business, you can't do better than to breed from two-year-old hens mated with a vigorous yearling cock bird. The hens will not lay quite as many eggs as they did in the pullet year; but the eggs will be larger, and therefore little will be lost in weight of product, while something will be gained in the good impression you make on your customers in this point of size. Never believe they overlook this matter in the purchase of eggs.

The hens can be purchased of reliable breeders for much less than you would have to pay for pullets. Of course your breeding stock for

next spring should be carefully arranged for this fall. This is the time pre-eminent when stock is changing hands everywhere in the making up of the breeding pens for next season. During the winter and spring you will be at a total disadvantage in the purchase of desirable stock.—Poultry Item.

A few dollars spent in advertising in the *Industrious Hen* this fall and winter will bring your profitable results and increased business.

The show season is now on and you should be getting ready to send your birds to the fairs and poultry shows. Winning blue ribbons will help you build up a reputation that will sell your stock and eggs.

Dark Cornish.

The Dark Cornish was one of the largest and strongest classes at the recent Kentucky State Fair. This bird is gaining more and more in popularity each year in the South, and when more people learn of their good qualities and merits I am sure they will be one of our most popular varieties. Frank R. Willis, 937 E. Burnett avenue, Louisville, Ky., won first and second cock, first, second, third, and fourth hen in a class of eighty-six at the recent Kentucky State Fair. If you are in the market for some high-class birds or eggs, be sure to look up his advertisement in this issue.

HIGH CLASS WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The best breeds. Bred for business.

CHARLES HOLDER, Bridgeport, Ala.

SPIRAL CELLULOID

Leg Bands

In Ten Different Colors. Last lifetime. Best, Cheapest. Samples free. 100 for 70c. State breed.

PERFECT POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

Lynbrook, Box A N. Y.



ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners at Panama-Pacific, Chicago and leading State Fairs. Egg record 200 to 242. Catalog free. Address

C. C. WORTHINGTON,

1037 Cherry St.,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

ROSE COMB REDS

Eggs half price for balance of season. A few high class breeders cheap to make room. Get our prices before you buy. No sale unless you are satisfied.

MRS. H. R. NUSZ & SON

Box 1. H.

Cecilian, Ky



290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

MAPLESIDE "Bred-to-Lay" Barred Plymouth Rocks

Acknowledge no superiors as layers. 100 pedigreed breeders in cocks and hens at special prices. Also about 2000 young birds to sell. Circular of facts free.

O. F. MITTENDORFF,

Box M, Lincoln, Ill.



Regal Cockerels and Pullets

If you wish to make a good showing this fall, send for prices on well matured cockerels and pullets. Prices are reasonable. I have the best lot I ever raised.

FREE—Send for catalogue and summer sale list. Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes

JOHN S. MARTIN,

PORT DOVER,

BOX 911

CANADA



SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

THE summer passes with garnered grasses
And fruits grown yellow in orchards old;
With birds south ranging and woodlands changing
Their emerald arras to yellow gold.

We have used the above verse in our columns before, yet we feel sure that it will not be lacking in appreciation by our readers, since it is such a beautiful and condensed description of fall. October to our mind is one of the best months in all the year. There's work a-plenty for everyone at this time o' year, yet the beautiful weather makes work a pleasure. To live in October, to enjoy the grand weather of Indian summer—the sweetest of all the year to me—is surely enough for anyone to be thankful for. Then there is the fall fairs that always gladden the hearts of the old as well as young. And we don't blame anybody if they go to town and stay until the fair is over. Yes, take in every day of it. It will do you good. Yes, we should thank the Creator for the privilege of living in this old world during these glorious days, and let each one of us try to do something worth while as we live these days here on earth. We can pass this way but once, so we should make every hour count and thus when we must leave this world, we will leave it better than we found it.

Every man and woman owes themselves an outing or vacation during the hot summer days. If you cannot take your vacation in the summertime then take it by all means when you can. You may say that it costs too much or that you cannot afford it, but I want to tell you right here, you are paying for it whether you take it or not. No, you may not pay for it in dollars and cents, but you'll pay for it in something much more valuable than money. Yes, you'll pay for it in health, for no man can work continuously year after year and never take any rest or recreation without sooner or later paying for it in health. So if you haven't taken a few days off from your work yet, then take it during this grand old October month.

How about the pullets? Are they housed and ready for winter's cold blasts? October should see everything in readiness for the winter's work, so if you have failed to make everything ready, then get busy now—at once. Catch the birds at night and move them from the colony houses to the laying houses, meanwhile having the litter, of which we find straw to be good enough, already placed in the houses, the nests, food hoppers and everything in place so there will be few changes to make in

the inside arrangements. The pullets—provided they are fully developed—will soon adjust themselves to their new quarters and get busy laying eggs. Eggs are bringing good prices now (September 15) and just wait until Thanksgiving and we will wager that they will bring as high prices as for many years.

There is yet time to sow rye, rape and oats if you failed to do so in September. Of course it will not get a start before cold weather as it would sown earlier, yet it is a very important part of the winter ration for laying hens, so if you have neglected this part of the work, then do not delay another day, but sow at least one or two of the above grains now.

The season is now on for colds among the poultry. Taken early and properly treated most colds will soon yield to treatment; however, neglected they lead to roup, canker and other very dangerous and deadly diseases. Use permanganate of potassium in the drinking water as a preventative. Avoid drafts in the sleeping quarters and have plenty of fresh air in the houses. Beware of dampness in the houses. Watch out for colds before it is too late is good advice.

Have you shown your birds at any of the fairs yet? It is very important that you do so as it will do you good to win prizes and you will take more interest in the work. Moreover, if you have any surplus birds you can very often sell them at a good price at these fall exhibitions. Win a repu-

tation for yourself by showing your birds at at least a few shows each year. The attendance thus far at these shows has been exceedingly good and the breeders are finding sale for many high class birds.

I would be pleased to hear from a number of readers of my department telling me of their experiences, etc. It is a hard matter for me to conduct an interesting department from month to month without your help and co-operation. Write and tell the readers of this department how you feed, house and care for your birds; how you market your eggs; the egg yield you are getting, or about the prizes you have won, or anything that will be of interest to us. I will appreciate hearing from a number of my readers during October. Let your letters come along.

Do not delay, but start your advertisement in the November issue of the Industrious Hen.

POORMAN'S

200 EGG STRAINS

THE
WORLD'S
BEST
LAYERS

TRAP
NESTED
200 EGG
STRAIN

“LADY ALFARATA”

301 EGGS
STOCK, EGGS or BABY CHICKS

from my improved Laying Strains of
White and Barred Plymouth Rocks White Leghorns
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds White Wyandottes
White and Buff Orpingtons

and your Careful Attention Means your Success. This is your opportunity to procure a start from strains that have given entire satisfaction to over 4,500 customers in this and foreign countries. Write for my instructive, illustrated catalog. It has helped others and will undoubtedly help you.

JOHN G. POORMAN,

Box 350 Tinley Park, Illinois, U. S. A.

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks

Have shown in seven shows this summer and fall and have made good wins. If you want show birds I can supply you at reasonable prices. Am especially strong in Buffs and Reds. Plenty of utility stock at utility prices. I have pleased others, let me try to please you.

S. M. HARBISON,

410 A Maple Ave., Danville, Kentucky

**The
“Cyphers Way”
from Shell to Showroom**

“Our best layers and show birds have been hatched in Cyphers Incubators, reared and fed on Cyphers Poultry Foods from the egg to the showroom. We know your entire line of Poultry Supplies is far superior to all others.”

JOHN S. STEERS,
Breeder of R. I. Reds,
Barred Rocks, White Or-
pingtons, and
White Wyandottes.
Dry Ridge,
Ky.

This
S. C.
White
Leghorn
Laid 288
Eggs in 365
Days as a
Yearling.

Learn How To Speed Up Your Egg Factories

These 2 FREE BOOKS Tell You How

They show you the remarkable results in egg production secured by use of Cyphers Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods. Also facts about why they hurry up your young pullets and quickly round out early show birds. Begin now to speed up your “egg factories.” High egg prices assure big profits. Cyphers Laying Mash—a balanced ration of sound grains, blood meal and alfalfa ready mixed for feeding, and Cyphers Scratching Food are two essentials at this time of year. These books will post you, too, regarding the many other Poultry Supplies you will need, including Incubators, Hovers, Remedies, Lice Paint and Powder, etc., etc. Write tonight for these two Free Books and our latest lowest prices on Poultry Foods; also name of nearest agent.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Dept. 13
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: BUFFALO, N. Y.
BRANCH STORES (New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.;
and WAREHOUSES (Boston; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.)

Use
Cyphers Co's
Profit
Producing

POULTRY FOODS
AND SUPPLIES



TURKEY & WATER FOWL

DEPARTMENT



This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department, if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If a personal reply is wanted, enclose a stamped envelope.

Inbreeding Bronze Turkeys.

THIS is something every turkey breeder should be sure not to do when selecting breeders or introducing new blood into their flocks. See that the blood line does not become too closely related to inbreed. There is nothing more detrimental to the vitality, size or plumage of turkeys than close breeding. I am aware of the fact that chickens can be scientifically bred close for several generations, but my experience with turkeys is that it weakens the vitality of the young and disease creeps in in various forms or deforms



Dark Cornish Cock.

Bred and owned by Frank R. Willis, 737 E. Burnett, Louisville, Ky.

mity when hatched, and possibly they are too weak to get out of the shell at all.

Inbreeding destroys the lustrous beauty of plumage. I knew one breeder who tried to line-breed his strain of turkeys, having acquired great size by breeding specially for size, breeding daughters to sire for three years successively, but to his great disgust and disappointment the last year he coddled and doctored all year and then raised only a few weaklings with almost black plumage instead of the beautiful burnished gold, which gives the bird the name of Bronze. The next season, however, he bought a tom of entirely different blood and since then he never inbreeds.

One can introduce new blood by purchasing eggs and raising a nice tom, or possibly one may have a fine tom he wants to keep and can keep the pullets to cross with him. Many

breeders are partial to one or two-year-old hens and a young tom, but I would just as soon have well-developed early pullets as hens; in fact, they lay more eggs than the hens and will lay them earlier, thus enabling us to get the poults off early. I admit the poults are larger and stronger, but the early poults outgrow later ones and are a sure crop.

In this climate I want poults off by the first of May in order that they may grow as large as possible in bone and frame. I do not like an overfat turkey to breed from, but one with long, deep, well-rounded body, with big head and foot. This has been a very unsuccessful year for raising turkeys on account of so much rain during the months of May and June, and I fear the late purchaser will not get just what he may want from which to breed. But I hope each breeder who has failed this year will begin again with renewed energies and try harder next year, as this failure may have been an object lesson to great success. I cannot see anything in the future but higher prices for everything raised on the farm and I am sure there is nothing produced on the farm that brings in greater returns for the money invested than a fine flock of Mammoth Bronze turkeys, either for fancy stock or the Thanksgiving market.

Egg-o-Hatch.

Egg-o-hatch, a brand-new contribution to the poultry industry by Geo. H. Lee, the inventor of Lee's Lice Killer, Germozone, Egg-o-latum, Mandy Lee incubators, etc., is described by Mr. Lee as the biggest thing he has ever put on the market.

Some secrecy has been observed during several months past concerning the new preparation, owing to application for patent, registration of trademark, etc., but it is now given out that Egg-o-hatch does three things when applied to eggs during incubation. It supplies a large volume of free oxygen for the growing chick and at the same time absorbs the carbonic acid gas given off. In addition to this it opens up the pores of the shell, decomposing the animal matter binder of the shell. The result is a strengthening of the chick and a weakening of the shell which not only increases the per cent hatched,

but also betters the living quality of the chicks hatched. A strong chick in a weak shell has a much better chance to hatch and to live than a weak chick in a hard, tough shell. It is understood that the new preparation has to be applied only two or three times during the twenty-one days of incubation, also that it largely solves the moisture and ventilation problems. It is applied easily and quickly with an atomizer or the eggs can be dipped.

Be sure to look up the advertisement of S. M. Harbison, Danville, Ky., breeder of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. He is offering either breeding or show birds at great bargains and guarantees satisfaction or will refund your money. Mr. Harbison has won at the best shows for a number of years and has quality in these three varieties that I know will please you. In writing him for prices be sure to say you saw his advertisement in this paper.

White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds.

H. F. Thomas Poultry Yards, Livermore, Ky., breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, starts an advertisement in this issue. We have handled their birds and can recommend them to our readers as to quality and feel sure that any orders given them for either stock or eggs will come up to expectations. Be sure to write them and mention the Industrious Hen.

A small display or classified advertisement started in the November issue will sell your surplus stock and possibly a lot of eggs for you. Don't delay but get your copy in now.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Winners at Kentucky State Fair, 1916. Line bred for generations. From Chicago, Boston and Indianapolis winners. Let me quote you on either show or breeding birds, old or young. Splendid opportunity to get high class birds at reasonable prices. Address, MRS. SABE GARY, Mayfield, Ky.

THE "OK" POULTRY JOURNAL

Published on the 15th of each month. Subscription, one year, 25 cents; three years, 50 cents. Advertising rates on request. 24 to 48 pages monthly. Sample copy free.

THE "OK" POULTRY JOURNAL,

Box I

Mounds, Okla.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE

Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. Also Barred Rocks, stock and eggs. Write at once to

MRS.

J. C. SHOFNER

Route 1

Mulberry, Tenn.



FOR WINTER EGGS USE PRODUCER FEEDS

Now is the time you want to produce eggs. Winter eggs are always in great demand and bring the highest prices. If you feed PRODUCER FEEDS you will be bound to get results. Plenty of eggs and more profits. Send for samples of PRODUCER SCRATCH AND MASH FEEDS.

EDINGER & CO., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

I HAD hoped to have short items of interest from several breeders of the Southwest but none responded to our request except Mr. J. W. Tardy of Lockhart, Texas. He sends us a very valuable preventative and treatment for the poultryman's plague—sorehead. We had also hoped to have returns from the nominating ballot sent out by Election Commissioner H. B. Savage for the Texas Poultry Breeders Association, but have heard nothing except that the Dallas fair in October was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The large circle of friends of Mr. S. J. Hopper throughout the Southwest were shocked to learn of his death. We were not aware that he was ill until we noticed an account of his death in a daily paper. Our acquaintance with Mr. Hopper dates back to 1903, when we first launched in the fancy poultry business in Texas. He was at that time and for some years after editor of the Southern Poultry Journal, published at Dallas. Our several years of business relations with him were very pleasant.

Our Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, through its department of poultry husbandry, is proving a real benefit to the poultry industry, both fancy and commercial, through the State. Some days ago, we received a circular blank from Mr. Kazmeier, extension poultry husbandman, asking questions bearing on nearly every phase of poultry raising and maintenance. By obtaining answers to these questions from a number of successful poultrymen, Mr. Kazmeier hopes to work out the solution of the various perplexing problems that confront the inexperienced poultryman and indeed these same problems continually confront the poultryman of years of experience, and are only solved by constant thought and careful application.

Last week our County Farm Demonstrator, Mr. Frank Phillips, in company with a newspaper man of our county, paid a visit to our poultry yards. Both displayed a great deal of interest in the fancy side of the poultry business. These farm demonstrators are doing a great deal of good in creating interest among farmers for more and better poultry.

A great number of farmers' wives are confirmed in their belief that in producing a strain of exhibition birds, the utility feature is destroyed. It is needless to say that I spent a good deal of time in pointing out to Mr. Phillips what has been proven beyond a doubt, viz: that the nearer a bird approaches the standard of per-

fection for exhibition, the more perfect she would be in utility or egg producing quality.

I note with much interest the new departure the management of the Shreveport, La., show has made in deciding to permit exhibitors to place their advertising matter on their coops at the opening of their show. This rule has been strongly advocated by a number of very prominent poultrymen for some time past. At first I, like many others, thought it would be an extremely dangerous policy, but after carefully considering the matter from all angles and with my past experience in the large shows, I am fully persuaded that it would be a solution of many irregularities that the judges and show superintendents are continually accused of. For instance, if a judge were inclined to favor one exhibitor over another (which I have never seen occur) he would be less likely to display any favoritism, knowing that he could not resort to the excuse that he "positively did not know whose birds he was handling at any time while judging." The strongest argument in favor of placing the owners name on coops the opening day of the show is the additional amount of advertising he would receive. For very often in large shows half of the public have viewed the birds before the judging is completed.

As the Industrious Hen has a large circulation in Texas and adjoining States, I want to take this oppor-

tunity, as secretary of our Texas Rhode Island Red Club, to urge all Red breeders to exhibit at our State fair, at Dallas, Texas. This being our official Red show and place of holding our annual meeting for election of officers and other business connected with the club. The regular premiums offered by the fair association to all classes are more liberal than usual, in addition to which there will be \$50 offered in specials to members of the Texas Rhode Island Red Club. Any Red breeder in Texas or nearby States may become a member of our club by sending me their name with one dollar for membership. We want this Red show to go down in history as the greatest one ever pulled off in the South. The fair opens October 14 and closes October 29.

JNO. W. ZIMMERER

Licensed Judge

Advocate of the score card show. Get my terms, etc.

DAYTON, - - KENTUCKY

Fogg's S. C. White Leghorns

Bred to lay. Get our special prices on breeders and cockerels.

N. V. FOGG, Box 4250 Mt. Sterling, Ky.

"GOODLETT'S"

"Royal Golden"

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The Golden Buffs. I have a fine bunch of both males and females, that are ready to help you win the Blue Ribbons at your early Fall Fairs and Shows, at reasonable prices. Write me what you want.

T. J. GOODLETT,

Greenville,

S. C.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas

I am offering some great bargains in both old and young stock in the above varieties. Get my prices before placing orders elsewhere for show or breeding birds. Address

J. R. SKAGGS,

Magnolia, Kentucky



Egg-o-hatch

A new invention by Geo. H. Lee

Maker of Lee's Lice Killer, Germozone, Egg-o-latum, etc.

Applied to eggs during incubation, it strengthens the chick and weakens the shell, so that at hatching time you have a strong chick and a weak shell instead of a weak chick and a hard, tough shell that causes so many to die just at hatching time. Also eliminates moisture troubles.

Egg-o-hatch means better hatches and stronger chicks

It is easily proven. Apply to half the eggs and run the other half as usual, then note results. Fifty test hatches gave average of 96 per cent for Egg-o-hatch eggs and 81 per cent for eggs not treated, right in the same machine. Last five summer hatches average 95 per cent and 67 per cent. For 5 cents to cover mailing, we will send one sample with full directions free, sufficient for 50 eggs. A full size package will run 600 or 700 eggs one hatch, or three 200 to 250-egg hatches. 50 cents postpaid, or at dealers.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Single Comb Brown Leghorns!

Winners at Louisville, Lexington, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., New Albany, Ind., Hamilton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Augusta, Ga. Cockerels at \$3 and \$5 each; Pullets at \$2 to \$5 each. Exhibition stock special prices.

BONNYCASTLE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Treatment for Sorehead.

The season is now at hand when we can all expect from one to many cases of sorehead and if it passes us by we can consider ourselves lucky indeed. The writer has seen a number of breeders who claim that it never bothers them, but the fact remains that at all the earlier shows we see a large per cent of the birds shown that have it or show signs of having been cured. It isn't as bad as some think and the worst effect is the condition in which it generally leaves the comb, wattles, etc., and many a good comb has been turned from this disease.

We have had excellent results from a preventative standpoint by feeding a liberal quantity of sulphur in the mash once a week and by placing salts in the drinking water twice a week and would recommend this treatment as a preventative.

Below we will give your readers a formula for an external remedy that has been brought to our attention and recommended as good:

One ounce gum camphor;
One ounce gum chloral;
One ounce grain alcohol.

Rub this remedy on the sores or patches when they first appear, letting the sick run with the well, and two or three times is generally sufficient, so they say.

It seems a pity that everything one does must be hindered more or less for some unknown reason, and in raising good chicks we find no exception to the rule, but with caution, vigilance and the airing of each other's views we can at least make a stand-off with most of these dreaded nightmares.

The writer would like to see an article on treatment of little chickens to rid them of lice and other parasites. We have tried many things and those that appear most effective are as a rule too severe for the little fellows, thereby causing high mortality.

Lockhart, Tex. J. W. TARDY.

Arkansas and Poultry.

FORWARD is the only word known by the farmers of Arkansas today. In 1916 the farmers and land owners of this State will spend \$3,000,000 for purebred live stock and poultry. No State in the Union is going ahead as rapidly as Arkansas. This was demonstrated at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year, winning seventy-five more medals on her fruit than did California, the nearest State to Arkansas.

Under the leadership and help of the Profitable Farming Committee the advancement is phenomenal. The farmers are raising their own feed and meat, and have some to sell, and giving the most profitable branch of the farm a great deal of attention—which is poultry—and cities of 4,000

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

I have a splendid lot of both old and young birds that I will sell from \$1 up to \$3 for breeders. Splendid shape and color. I guarantee satisfaction or the refund of your money. Write now. I can please you.

G. E. TABB,

ROUTE NO. 2

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS

Winners at the Kentucky State Fair, 1916. Old and young stock for sale at reasonable prices and guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded. Address

CHARLES KOONS

BOX A

CHARLESTOWN, IND.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

50 high class cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Trap-nested 200 egg strain. If you want high class breeding birds, write me at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address,

JOE BAKER

ROUTE NO. 1

EAGLE STATION, KY.

to 9,000 are now shipping live poultry in car lots every day, where only a short time ago you could not get eggs for breakfast at the hotels. It is nothing for a farmer in Arkansas to spend \$50, \$100 and even more at one time for fowls for his breeding pens. Mr. Breeder, are you getting your share of this business? If not, it is your fault.

The Little Rock Poultry Association has joined with the Pulaski county fair and will hold an old-time poultry show on October 16 to 21 inclusive. The entry fee is twenty-five cents on singles, one dollar on pens. They have secured T. E. Quisenberry, of Mountain Grove, Mo., fame, to judge the show and this name alone is sufficient guarantee of a square deal and an equitable placing of the ribbons. There is more money here for the winners than at Madison Square Garden and the management can safely guarantee 15,000 visitors to the show room.

The shows held in the past by the Little Rock Poultry Association were all good business getters for the exhibitors, and with the increased development of the State there is no question but what this show will be one of the most profitable for the exhibitors ever held in the South. It is possible for an exhibitor to take home with him one hundred dollars in cash with an entry of only twenty-five birds. Of course to do this the specimens will have to be good ones.

The breeders throughout the United States and Canada are overlooking their one best opportunity. Arkansas will spend more money on more and better breeding stock in the next five years than any three of the Middle West, Northern or Eastern States, and the man who has the courage to exhibit his birds in competition with

the birds hatched, raised and matured in this country will get wonderful returns on his time and money.

Wake up, Mr. Poultryman. Keep your eyes on this State. It is the garden spot of the United States for poultry culture. This is being demonstrated every month in the year, and while many of you are sitting up nights shoveling coal into a furnace to keep your youngsters from freezing, the breeder in Arkansas has his old hen and young chicks running on green range in the mild sunshine. This is why the fowls hatched in Arkansas develop faster than those hatched in the North or East. In addition to this, there are thousands of birds in this State capable of winning at any show.

If you are looking for business we feel confident that we can guarantee you satisfaction on 16-cent cotton. It will pay you to get busy; get a premium list of this show, ship your birds and attend in person. Meet these people, get acquainted and you will be more than satisfied with the results. Write to Jas. V. Johnson, 820 State Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark., for premium list. Remember this is strictly an A. P. A. show with uniform cooping, good grain feed at the proper time, green food daily, fresh ground bone twice during the show, and with a competent superintendent. Ship your exhibit, receive them back in your own coops in better condition than when they left home.

Everybody Reads Everybodys

|| A Poultry Magazine of unusual interest.

One Year 50 cents
Three Years \$1.00

Agents wanted; write for sample copy.

EVERYBODYS POULTRY MAGAZINE

Box 286 W

Hanover, Pa.

Label Your Preserves

550 labels, 24 varieties of fruit, large letters, gummed, easy to place on jar or can. Size each label 1/2 x 3 2-3 inches. Mailed, postpaid, for 25 cents.

THE ITEM PUB. CO.

BOX H

SELLERSVILLE, PA.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

Easy to use

Caponize and double the weight and the price of your cockerels. Easily done. Complete outfit—full instructions—prepaid. **\$2.50**

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Book FREE

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



This department is conducted by the Editor, 901-902 Great Southern Building, Louisville, Ky. If your birds are sick, write him. He will tell you through this department where your trouble lies. If you want a personal reply, send stamped envelope.

Leg Weakness.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have some young Buff Orpington crows which are sick. They seem to get weak in their legs and gradually grow worse. They are real hardy. I have been giving them Hess' Panacea, but it does not seem to do them any good. I wish that you would send me the name of the trouble and its remedy by return mail. Thanking you in advance, I am
J. W. W.
Gastonia, N. C.

Answer.—Your Orpingtons are suffering from leg weakness. You should not feed the birds so heavily and especially on fat-forming foods. Make the birds take more exercise, and feed all grains in a deep straw litter and do not feed any mash for several weeks. If possible give the birds free range. The birds are overfat and the legs are too weak to support the body. This is where the disease or trouble first took its name. With proper feeding and attention you should not have any more trouble with them.

Colds.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have seven young Single Comb White Leghorn males that have a cold and I am afraid it will develop into roup. They are roosting in a good house at the present time, where the other birds are roosting, and I am at a loss to know what the trouble is and why they have contracted colds and the other birds have not. Please let me know how to cure these colds and how to prevent any new cases. Answer in the October issue of the Industrious Hen. Thanking you, and with regards. Very truly yours,
Montgomery, Ala. W. H. H.

Answer.—The best remedy for colds is to give the sick bird a teaspoonful of castor oil and follow this with a one-grain pill of quinine three times a day until the cold is relieved. There is no doubt something causing this, and the only reason I can think of is that the birds must be roosting in a draft or the house is overcrowded, causing the birds to get overheated from improper ventilation. Study the conditions carefully and see if you can't locate the cause. Do not allow the sick and well birds to run together, but isolate all sick birds.

The Best Breed.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I am thinking seriously of going into the poultry business on a small scale and have been reading up on some of the different breeds. I cannot decide what is the best breed for me to take up. I would like for you to tell me what is the best breed and the one I can make the most money out of. I like the Industrious Hen fine and have gotten a lot of good pointers out of it during the past year. Very truly yours,
Birmingham, Ala. W. H. G.

Answer.—As you have asked me

what is the best breed, I will tell you that there is no best breed. The breed you like best is the breed you will make a success with. One party may make a great success out of the Leghorns and you might fail, for the simple reason the you like the Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, or whatever breed strikes your fancy. If you are going into the poultry business, study the different breeds and then take up what you like the best. You can easily find any color or any shaped bird you want, therefore I do not think you can have any trouble in finding a breed that suits you exactly. When you find same, this is the breed that you will be successful with.

White Comb.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: Some of my chickens have something the matter with their combs and I want you to please tell me what it is and what I must do to cure it. The combs are white looking and peel off and look like meal husks. Some of them are losing their feathers on the back of their necks. Do you think this is anything serious or contagious? Please let me know at once. Yours truly,
Charlotte, N. C. J. B. W.

Answer.—From the symptoms you give, I am of the opinion that your birds must be suffering from white comb. It is very contagious but not serious, as it is not fatal, only it might cause the bird to become weakened and contract some other disease. Separate the sick or affected birds from the well ones and use the following ointment on the combs and wattles until the trouble disappears. Take three parts vaseline, one part sulphur and mix thoroughly, and then add a teaspoonful of Zenoleum. If you will use

48 Lessons In Poultry Culture

Covering every phase of poultry husbandry, each lesson complete, thorough, practical. Written by Quisenberry, the man who has done more for the poultry industry than any man in America. No matter whether you are an old hand or just beginning you will find these lessons will pay for themselves many times over. Write today for our free illustrated book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." It tells the tale. American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 60 Mountain Grove, Mo.



DARK CORNISH—ENGLAND'S GRAND TABLE FOWLS

A few at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair. Won 1st cock and hen, 2nd cock, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hen in a class of 88 Cornish at 1916 Kentucky State Fair.

FRANK R. WILLIS,

737 E. Burnett (Lane)

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Member American Cornish Club.

Dixie's Quality Strain White Wyandottes

Again demonstrated their superior quality at INDIANA STATE FAIR. Winning first Hen, first Cockerel, second Cock, third Pullet. For show birds or breeders write,

CARRINGTON JONES,

Box 145, Buntyn, Tennessee

this I am sure you will be able to cure the trouble. Also disinfect the houses and yards at least once a week. Keep the houses and yards in a sanitary condition at all times.

Bumble Foot.

Editor Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have a turkey that has had a bad case of bumble foot and I want to show this bird at our winter poultry show. I have been told that this will disqualify the bird. Will you please let me know your opinion, and do you think that a bird in this condition can win? He is a fine bird and has won at some of the best shows and I want to show him again. Yours truly,
Jacksonville, Fla. H. W. H.

Answer.—Before the show opens, try to get the bird in as good condition as possible. Treat the sore foot and possibly you can have it greatly improved by the time the show opens. Bumble foot is no disqualification by any means but might cause the judge to show preference to a competing bird.

Why wait until the season is half over before you start your advertising? The breeder who starts his advertising in the early fall reaps the harvest.

COCKERELS

Sired by the Champion S C Buff Leghorn
Cock at the Chicago Coliseum Show

W. L. WILLIAMS,

Frankfort, Ky.

S. C RHODE ISLAND REDS AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

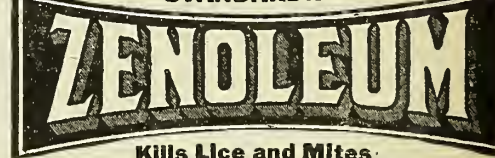
Eggs for hatching from our best birds at \$1.50 per 15. Duck eggs \$1 per 13. Write us your wants. We can please you. Address
W. A. RAMSEY, R. No. 11, Buechel, Ky.

Hens Lay More Eggs!

Chicks Make Better Broilers

when kept Free from Lice and Mites
Use the amazing germ-killer—destroyer of all insect pests—safe—don't taint meat. Increase hatch by disinfecting the incubator—spray nests and roosts.

STANDARDIZED



Kills Lice and Mites

Increases egg production and cures common poultry diseases. Used by 50 Agricultural Colleges in U. S. and Canada. Sold under absolute guarantee to do all you want it to do—or your money back; no argument, just money. If it fails to meet severest test, it doesn't cost you a penny.

Special Trial Offer! Send 25 cents for eight ounces—or 50 cents for quart—full gallon, \$1.50—parcels post prepaid. Zenoleum Lice Powder, big package, 25c parcels post prepaid. Write for Poultry Book, "Cause, Symptoms, and Treatment for all Poultry Diseases" FREE.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.

660 Lafayette Ave.

Detroit, Mich.



By F. H. REILS, Tampa, Fla.

Are We Keeping Step With the Times?

MANY years ago—in the early eighties—there was held in Charleston, S. C., in one of the largest halls available at that time in that historic city, a poultry exhibition which was the forerunner of many to follow, and which for the excellence of the specimens exhibited, ranked with those of any in the country. It was the day when the Asiatics were in the zenith of their glory and when the lordly Brahmas were the talk and choice of many of the breeders then operating in Dixie.

During these early days the Black Langshans shared this popularity with the Brahmas, and Dr. S. T. Lea, of South Carolina, was then breeding a strain that left its impress upon many of the birds of that variety in the days that followed, and at Madison Square Garden the worthy doctor made records that were a credit to his ability as a breeder and to the section he represented. In those days the South stood high in its record of achievement, because the spirit of commercialism had not then entered into the spirit of the game and most of the breeders of that time were men who bred as fanciers for pleasure, in the strictest sense of the term.

From that time on the interest in purebred poultry increased rapidly. In one of the rice mill yards of the city of Charleston I have seen a flock of Buff Cochins numbering more than 200 birds, and there was not a poor specimen in the bunch. I have seen on one farm near that city, a flock of more than 300 Light Brahmas which for size and shape could not be surpassed anywhere. I have seen Pit Games with their lordly strut and majestic bearing, on runs in the yards of breeders there that would be a revelation to some of the breeders of this day and time. All of which goes to show that even in these early days, the South was well represented as a section producing the best to be had in these respective varieties.

What have we been doing to keep up the pace those worthy fanciers set for us? We can jump from the early eighties to the days following that era of renewed activity in the South dating back to 1905, when the whole South awoke to a realization of our opportunities for profitable poultry culture, and show followed show in quick succession all over the Southland. Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, Birmingham, Dallas, all entered into the spirit of friendly rivalry and competition in the show room in these days

were to be long remembered by those who participated.

As showing what we were doing in producing good quality stock at home I recall the following incident which took place in the Atlanta show of 1905. Barred Plymouth Rocks were now enjoying their deserved popularity in this section about this time. Breeders of heavy calibre were active showing their birds. What any of them lacked, they bought and exhibited. In Barred Rock alley excitement was intense. Quality was everywhere. The battle royal was between two cockerels of exceedingly even quality. One was a bird that had been bought of a Northern breeder with the understanding that he could win in any competition here. After the judging was over, the blue ribbon hung over the coop of a Georgia Cracker, who had raised the bird in the backwoods of that State, and won over the bird of one of the best known Barred Rock specialists in the United States. The man who raised that bird was L. C. Darsey, of Sunnyside, Ga., and this

veteran breeder is alive today and still raising his first choice, the old reliable Barred Rocks.

Strikingly similar to this encounter was the competition in White Rocks. It was the day of the banking fraternity in the poultry ranks. McDowell, of Charleston; Ottley, of Atlanta; Cowart, of Troy, Ala., all bankers, were then in the show game and exhibiting White Rocks. Gaines, of Gaffney, S. C., and several other well known breeders had also concentrated on this variety and competition was fierce. Fishel birds were shown one against the other, with an occasional home raised bird in the offering. Judges had their hands full picking the best birds, and many a hope was wrecked as the ribbons went up, with a dark horse an occasional winner.

In B. B. Red Game Bantams, the intensest rivalry existed between the dyed-in-the-wool breeders of those days, Bob Riley and the late John Matthews, of Atlanta; Dr. Cleckley, of Augusta, and a few others. It fell to the lot of that veteran judge, J. H. Drevenstedt, than whom there is no better in the country, to settle the question of superiority in this alley, and the stories of these encounters, if written as they happened at the time, would make interesting history today. No price was too high for the right kind of a bird. The boys were in for the fun and spirit of the thing and they searched the four corners of the earth to get what they wanted.

As the years go by, we find the old fanciers disappearing one by one.

Original and Up-to-date, of progressiveness we boast, Since we first employed your Uncle Sam with his Parcel Post; Our Sanitary work brings a smile, makes happiness complete, It's Guaranteed. We return it prompt, packed secure and neat. Bundles fifty cents or over, the Postage Both Ways we pay, Write for Information (better still), Send Trial Bundle Today; Charge Accounts are opened to parties with reference, Tried once, this Laundry will always be your preference.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

TRADE MARK
PAT. APPLD. FOR

The "ORIGINAL"

PARCEL POST LAUNDRY

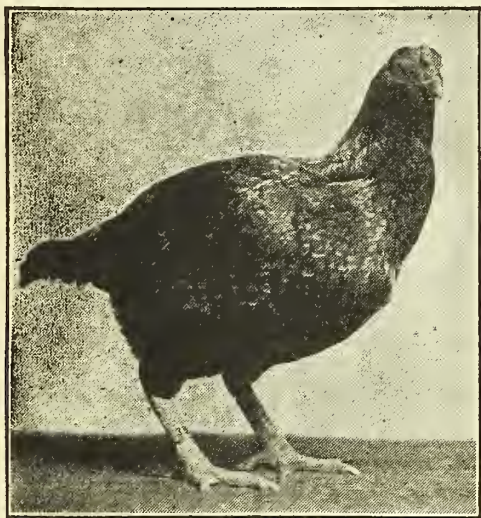
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE POSTAGE WE PAY
ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.

Bertling, among the first in the game, is one of the old guard who is still in the game today. Theo. Holzhauser, for years one of the best breeders of Silver Laced Wyandottes, still breeds a few for his own pleasure, while Riley has given up the game to follow the greater excitement of backing the ponies, and poor old John Matthews has gone to join "the innumerable caravan" that has gone before. Dr. Cleckley still breeds his B. B. Reds, and now fights it out with a new bunch of fanciers among whom we find John Low Smith, a breeder who is a worthy foeman. And so the world moves on.

Coming back to the question, are we keeping in step with the times, I believe we can say without fear of successful contradiction that we measure up with any breeders of any other section, and that we are producing here at home, as good stock as can be found in the United States.

In only one essential are we backward—we do not make the poultry business a business such as the name would imply. With many of us it is simply a pastime, a fad, a recreation.



Dark Cornish Hen, winner at Ky. State Fair, 1915. Owned by Frank R. Willis, Louisville, Ky.

We lose the advantage of advertising because we do not raise enough birds to justify the expense necessary to a successful campaign. We buy good stock and eggs, and pay more for what we get than do the people of any other section of the entire country, but we do not raise enough to ever become serious competitors to the same breeders, who continue year after year to invade our own territory and get the business. Our shows are a credit, and the exhibits compare favorably with those of other cities North or West. Judges from other sections admit the quality of our exhibits and comment upon the size of our birds at the early shows.

So while we answer the question in the affirmative, we make a reservation that will need consideration. If we are to take our rightful place in the ranks of the great producing sections of the country, we must bring to the business better methods that will enable us to raise more birds to do more advertising to secure more business. Here in Tampa today I used the telephone for over an hour in the fruitless endeavor trying to get two settings of Rhode Island Red eggs, notwithstanding the fact that within the

city limits almost there are over 2,000 birds of this variety. I am compelled to send orders out of the State because our own people fail to advertise to let us know that they have the goods. In this one direction we have not kept pace with the times.

National Columbian Wyandotte Club Medals for 1916-17.

The National Columbian Wyandotte Club will offer at all forthcoming poultry shows in the United States and Canada that will give notice in their premium list and will mail a copy of same to the secretary of the club, as follows: (Notice to be printed in premium list:)

"The National Columbian Wyandotte Club will award gold, silver and bronze championship medals, and if two or more members compete at this show, first prize winners in all classes are entitled to points towards the championship, proportionate to the strength of the competition, and are also offered a set of five special club ribbons as follows: One for best cock, for best hen, for best cockerel, for best pullet and for best pen. An invitation is extended to all to join this club. A payment of \$2.00 entitles to full membership to November 1, 1917. Be sure you are a member in good standing before entries close for this show. Address D. G. Keyler, secretary-treasurer, Trenton Junction, N. J."

Gary's White Wyandottes.

Mrs. Sabe Gary, Mayfield, Ky., made an exhibit at the recent Kentucky State Fair and made a good winning on her White Wyandottes. Her birds have splendid type and color and are line-bred for generations from Chicago and Boston winners. She is offering both old and young stock for sale in her advertisement in this issue.

Ringlet Barred Rocks.

Charles Koons, Charleston, Ind., is advertising Barred Rocks in this issue and offers both young and old stock for sale at reasonable prices and guarantees satisfaction or refunds your money. His birds won at the recent Kentucky State Fair in a strong class of Rocks. In writing him be sure to mention this paper.

Single Comb White Leghorns.

Joe Baker, Eagle Station, Ky., offers fifty Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels for immediate sale at bargain prices. These birds are bred from trap-nested 200-egg strain birds and should prove valuable to anyone wanting some good breeding cockerels at reasonable prices. Please mention this paper when writing.

Omaha Poultry Show.

The management of the Omaha Poultry Show will spring a real surprise on the poultry world when detailed announcements of their big show to be held Thanksgiving week, are made. Prominent poultrymen, the Nebraska State School of Agriculture poultry department, the big buyers of market birds and eggs, etc., are very enthusiastic over the plans that are being made. The details will all have been worked out by next month, and full announcement will be made.

It will be a show that is so "different" that the eyes of the poultry world will be on Omaha to see whether or not its trial of a "new kind" of poultry show is of sufficient merit to be put into general practice by other big shows.

Several of the prominent poultry judges of the West, who are familiar with the plans, predict that within a very few years practically all of the large shows of the country will be handled on the "Omaha" plan.

Watch next month's announcements.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Our birds won as follows at the Tri State Fair, Memphis, 1916: 1st young pen, 4th old pen, 4th cockerel, 4th pullet in competition with World's Fair Champions. Write us for prices on stock or eggs.

Mrs. Ira Johnson,

COUNTY ON POULTRY FARM,

Texarkana, Arkansas

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

In purchasing birds do not expect to get a \$25.00 bird for \$2.00. Do not expect too much for your money; but if you want a high class bird you must be willing to pay the price.

Do not delay another month in starting your advertisement, but send us copy now for November issue.

The "poultry crop" seems to be short this year. We do not know why unless the high price of grains caused fewer birds to be hatched. When there is a short crop of any article the rule is that the price will be high as it is with cotton this year. If you are so fortunate as to have a few high class birds or a few strong healthy utility birds to spare then you should let the public know it at once by placing an advertisement in this paper. October, November and December are the big months for selling stock so get busy with your advertising now and get a good price for your surplus birds. It is true, advertising costs money, but it pays, or such large firms as Willys-Overland Company would not spend many thousands of dollars at it annually. If you expect to sell your birds without advertising you may wait a long time and then you will not have sold them. You just can't get something for nothing, no matter how hard you may try, so send in your copy at once and turn your poultry into dollars.

In feeding green cut bone, allow one ounce for every fowl in the pen, giving the bone fresh the day it is cut. Feed in troughs separately, and do not give oftener than two or three times a week.

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using

Succulenta Tablets

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowls. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart of drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 75c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.50. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to

The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-25 Newark, N. J.

Send only 50c to Poultry Breeder (Michigan) Battle Creek, Mich., for one year's subscription to second oldest Poultry Journal in the United States and a 50 cent bottle of Lice Killer FREE. Up to date poultry paper filled with the very best practical information, telling you how to be successful, from pens of the most successful poultrymen. Sample free.

Advertising rates very reasonable.

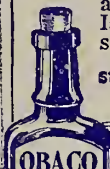


The Dollar Making Line

O. B. ANDREWS' Disinfectant and Dip

Price \$1.00

O. B. ANDREWS' Poultry Medicine



Obaco

Whether You Raise Fancy Poultry or Utility Poultry This Ad Means Dollars to You

You're probably wasting time, money and labor on heavy, cumbersome wooden coops that can be used but once. With my Efficiency Kooops and Koop de Luxe you save money in first cost. You save money in express charges. You save time—no hammer or nails needed. Put them together instantly, fold when not in use. The coops are waterproof, foolproof and can be used over and over again. Can you beat 'em? Isn't it worth while for you to order a half-dozen of these coops and find out for yourself what *real* efficiency and saving in shipping means?

Here is health insurance for your poultry—Andrews' Cabinet of poultry remedies that just simply stifle troubles. Obaco, the Miracle Medicine, is the most wonderful poultry remedy in the world. It is scientifically prepared for the cure of Roup, Cank r, Sorehead, Gapes and White Diarrhea by inoculation. No poultryman can afford to be without it.

I also manufacture a complete line of drinking fountains, hoppers and food boxes made from galvanized iron. The O. B. Andrews Co. are sole distributors for the Dandy Coal-Burning Colony Brooder. Write for the "Poultryman's Text Book"—FREE. It's a mint of poultry knowledge you can turn into ready coin.



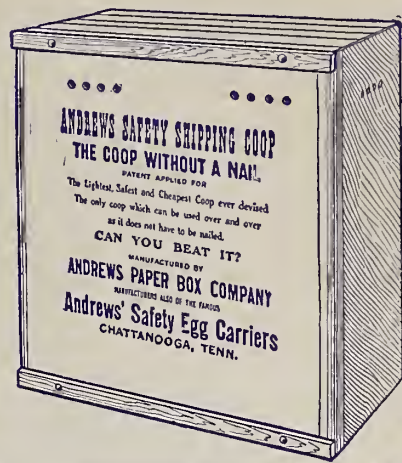
"Ask the Judges"

THE O. B. ANDREWS COMPANY

Dept. IH

Chattanooga, Tenn.

"The World's Largest Poultry Specialty Manufacturers. All of our articles for sale by dealers throughout the world. If your dealer hasn't them, buy of us direct."



S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS

I have some extra nice cockerels to sell at \$2, \$3 and \$4 each in each variety and guarantee them to please you. I won at the Bowling Green Show 1st pen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet and 1st and 3d hen in Browns. 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st pullet and 2d pen on Whites. Write me your wants. **POMONA POULTRY FARM, Emmett McGinnis, Prop., Bowling Green, Ky**



THE DELPHOS

Superior Brooder Coop

Made of galvanized material. Rat-proof—sanitary—perfectly ventilated. Every part slides into place, fits snug and no tools but the two hands are required to set it up. Collapsible and easily stored when not in use. Special prices to agents. We can use a good agent in every locality. Write for particulars.

THE DELPHOS MFG. CO.

Dept. H.

Delphos, Ohio

Incubators
Incubator Stoves
Brooders
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Poultry Remedies
Dog Remedies
Thermometers
Leg Bands
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Feed Supplies and Parcel Post Boxes
FOR POULTRY, PETS AND GARDEN
Complete Stock Write for Catalogue

HERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Wire Netting
Automatic Feeders
Egg Cartons
Poultry Cartons
Dressed Poultry
Cartons
Baby Chick Cartons
Vegetable Cartons
Garden Seed

Vermillion's Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Are better than ever! Nearly every mail brings us letters from customers telling of the wonderfully beautiful REDS hatched and raised from our eggs from 1916 matings. We have an unequalled show record in Texas and we raise every single one of our winners. Stock and eggs reasonable. Write for prices on show birds.

MRS. J. F. VERMILLION

RUSK,

TEXAS

QUALITY WILL TELL "Oaklawn Strain" White Plymouth Rocks

At the five shows where I exhibited this season I won 21 Firsts, 19 Seconds, 13 Thirds, 2 Fourths and 1 Fifth—a total of 56 prizes out of 66 entries. As the above facts prove, "OAKLAWN STRAIN" WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS hold their own wherever shown, as also in the egg-laying contests. My pen of pullets won two cups in the Missouri Egg-Laying Contest for 1914-1915. Stock for sale in singles, pairs, trios and pens, properly mated to produce the best there is in White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from exhibition matings. Guarantee on stock "Satisfaction" or money refunded. On eggs "A Good Hatch"—you to be the judge. For illustrated mating and price list, address

W. B. JENKINS, PROP.,

OAKLAWN POULTRY YARDS,

Glendale, Ky.

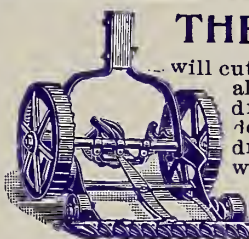
24 LEGBANDS FREE

MAKE YOUR HENS PAY



We send free 24 of the best Leg Bands made to every new and renewing subscriber to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. 36 Bands will be sent with a three years subscription for \$1.00. If you are already a subscriber you may renew; or if you will get your neighbor to send 50c for his subscription, we will send a dozen Leg Bands to each. Enclosed money order or stamps. Mention "Leg Bands" when subscribing under this offer.

BLAIR-YOUNG PUB. CO. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.



THE CLIPPER

will cut tall and short grass, do all trimming along walks, drives and fences. If your dealers haven't them, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.
5th St., Dixon, Ill.



Ferris White Leghorns

Best winter layers. 5000 pullets, hens and breeding males at low prices. Trap-nested to lay 200 eggs or more. Shipped C. O. D. and on approval.

Eggs. Catalog explains all. Send postal.

GEO. B. FERRIS, 922 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Reliable Poultry Journal

3 MONTHS' Trial Sub. 10c

Tells how to succeed with poultry. 1 year, 50 cents; 3 years, \$1.00.

Reliable Poultry Journal Pub. Co., Dept. 589. Quincy, Ill.



NO LICE

WITH LAMBERT'S
Old Reliable, Kill-Em-Quick lice Extremator, "Death to Lice" Sold everywhere. Everybody knows Lambert's. Saves young Chicks, makes hens happy—Sample 10c. 100 oz. \$1. Book free. Get it.

The Klein-Lambert Co., Traders Bldg., Chicago

PRICES CUT ONE-HALF LOMBARDY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

Breeder, Exhibitor and Importers of Prize Winners of the Highest Type of

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, White Plymouth Rocks,
Buff Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Plymouth Rocks,
Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Orping-
tons, Blue Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Dark Cornish,
Lakenvelders, Light Brahmas, Wild Mallard Ducks,
White Muscovy Ducks.

We are making very low prices on trios and pens of all varieties. Some extra fine show birds with from three to ten firsts to their credit at prices others ask for utility stock. Cocks and cockerels at prices to suit all. Must make quick house room for our young stock and offer the above pens and trios at less than really one-half their regular price. All stock guaranteed to please or money refunded. Send us your order direct from this ad, telling us just what you want, and get first choice. Or write for our large free catalog. We can please you. Address,

LOMBARDY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

JNO. O. REID, PROP.,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY



S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We can offer you some nice cockerels from trap-nested breeders at reasonable prices and guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Winners at Bowling Green and Owensboro the past year. Also eggs from best matings after December 1st, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Address,

H. F. THOMAS POULTRY YARDS, Box No. 135 A LIVERMORE, KY.

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FOR POULTRY RAISERS

500 Noteheads, 500 Envelopes, 500
Cards, delivered on receipt of \$3.50.

Low Prices on Other Work.

BUNKER-STRUCK PRINTING CO.,

824 E. MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Write Us For Scranton's S. C. Reds

We offer now a superb lot of exhibition stock—bred by Scranton himself and of the blood that has for years been producing First Prize winners at America's leading shows. Youngsters are out of Mr. Scranton's birds that won December, 1915, January, 1916, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, FIRST PEN, FIRST COCKEREL, SECOND AND FOURTH PULLET, FOURTH HEN, THIRD PEN, BEST DISPLAY and CHAMPION S. C. RED of the Show. Mr. Scranton says they are the best he ever bred. They will be sold subject to approval and we have birds capable of winning anywhere. Rich and lustrous in surface, deep in undercolor, strong in breast and fluff color and with typical carriage that will appeal to you as it does to those who place the ribbons. Write today for prices and Fall Sale List.

Royal Blue and Black Orpingtons, Speckled Sussex

the varieties Messrs Rau and Fry are noted for. Superior in type, color, size and vigor. Many grand exhibition and breeding birds in these breeds to sell. They are the sort that will make good in yard and show room and we offer real bargains during October and November. Write us today—it will pay you.

Hawthorne Poultry Farm

RAU & FRY,

Indianapolis, Indiana

Secretary's Entry Book



A very compact book, size 8½ x 8½ inches, giving ample space for making entries without crowding. Printed on best quality paper and handsomely bound. Our simple labor-saving system of special indexing is a feature that adds much to the book and affords a great saving of time in making entries. 100 Leaves \$2.00:



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, - - - Louisville, Ky.